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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SEPARATE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY-MARCH 1940

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO COFFEE QUARANTINE (NO. 73)

HEARING ON COFFEE QUARANTINE SCHEDULED FOR PUERTO RICO

[Press notice]

JANUARY 17, 1940.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has called a public hearing to consider the desirability of establishing a quarantine to prohibit or restrict entry into Puerto Rico of coffee which might carry pests into the Island. This hearing will be held by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at 10 a. m., February 14, 1940, in the Templo del Maestro, San Juan, P. R.

"The long-established coffee industry of Puerto Rico fortunately has remained free from certain destructive insect pests, which have interfered seriously with the success of coffee growing in many other parts of the world," Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, who will preside at the hearing, said today. "To ensure the continuation of this freedom from insect attack, the United States Department of Agriculture proposes to consider the desirability of establishing a quarantine prohibiting or restricting entry into Puerto Rico of unroasted coffee beans, as well as fruits, plants, and leaves of coffee that might bring in these pests."

A quarantine, if decided upon, probably would exclude commercial importations of unroasted coffee beans, as well as coffee fruits, plants, and leaves. It would, however, provide for entry, under safe regulatory procedure, of the usual coffee samples weighing a pound or less, and also for the safe handling of shipments entering at San Juan for immediate transshipment to foreign destinations or to the United States mainland.

The quarantine under consideration would affect only coffee imported into Puerto Rico from foreign countries. It would not restrict in any way coffee shipments from the United States mainland to Puerto Rico. These now are and would continue to be subject to the coffee quarantines long maintained by the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Only in exceptional instances are public hearings like this held outside Washington, D. C., Dr. Strong said. In this case the Department recognizes that nearly all the interests concerned are centered in Puerto Rico and could be represented in Washington only at a considerable expenditure of time and money. It seems more consistent with the public interest to hold this hearing at San Juan.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF PROHIBITING OR RESTRICTING THE ENTRY INTO PUERTO RICO FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD OF UNROASTED COFFEE BEANS, AND COFFEE FRUITS, PLANTS, AND LEAVES

JANUARY 15, 1940.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that there exist in various countries of the world where coffee is grown an injurious insect, the coffee berry borer, *Stephanoderes hampei* Ferr., of which *S. coffeae* Hgdn. is a synonym, and an injurious rust, *Hemeleia vastatrix* B. and Br., as well as other injurious insects and plant diseases, and that these pests, new to and hitherto not widely distributed within or throughout the United States, may be introduced into coffee-growing areas of Puerto Rico with importations of unroasted coffee beans, or coffee fruits, plants, and leaves from other countries and localities. It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of prohibiting or restricting the entry of unroasted coffee beans as well as fruits, plants, and leaves of the coffee plant, *Coffea* spp., from all foreign countries and localities into Puerto Rico.

Notice is hereby given, therefore, that in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Temple del Maestro, in the city of San Juan, Puerto Rico, at 10 a. m., February 14, 1940, in order that any person interested in the establishment of such prohibition or restriction may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

[SEAL]

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

QUARANTINE TO PROTECT PUERTO RICAN COFFEE BECOMES EFFECTIVE APRIL 1

[Press notice]

MARCH 22, 1940.

The Department of Agriculture today announced that Secretary Henry A. Wallace has signed a plant quarantine order prohibiting the shipment into Puerto Rico of unroasted coffee beans, coffee berries, or coffee leaves from foreign countries. The quarantine, which becomes effective April 1, is designed

to protect the Puerto Rican coffee crop from insect pests, such as the coffee berry borer, and from plant disease, such as coffee rust, that are a serious handicap to the coffee industry in many countries. The quarantine applies only to commercial shipments. Small coffee samples may come in under certain regulations, and foreign coffee can be transshipped, also under regulation, at the port of San Juan.

This new quarantine, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine explains, is largely precautionary. Little unroasted coffee has entered the Island for many years. Both Insular and Federal authorities are interested in the restoration of Puerto Rico's struggling coffee industry. Once a flourishing industry, it has fallen off because of international trade barriers and intense competition in world markets, and, in the last decade, because of hurricanes. The introduction of plant pests would be a disastrous setback, the Bureau says.

B. E. P. Q.–Q. 73. Effective April 1, 1940.

COFFEE QUARANTINE

Notice of Quarantine No. 73

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The coffee industry in Puerto Rico established early in the history of the Island has fortunately remained free from at least two of the world's most destructive coffee pests, the coffee berry borer and the coffee rust. The object of the present quarantine is to ensure the continued freedom of Puerto Rican coffee cultures from these and other coffee insects and diseases by prohibiting or restricting entry into the Island of those coffee materials which might be the means of introducing such pests. It is believed that the measures put into effect by this quarantine will attain this end and at the same time provide for as much freedom of movement as would be consistent with safety.

Avery S. Hoyt,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

SEC. 319.73—NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 73 ON ACCOUNT OF COFFEE PESTS

(Approved March 20, 1940; effective April 1, 1940)

Having found that an injurious coffee insect (*Stephanoderes* [*coffeae* Hgdn.] *hampei* Ferr.) known as the coffee berry borer, and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. & Br., not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in various countries and localities throughout the world, I, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 151–167), as amended, have determined that, in order to prevent the introduction of the said pests into the Island of Puerto Rico, it is necessary to prohibit or restrict the importation into that Island from all foreign countries and localities of unroasted seeds or beans of coffee (*Coffea* spp.), coffee fruits or berries, and coffee plants and leaves.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the said Plant Quarantine Act, the public hearing required thereby having been duly held, notice is hereby given, first, that on and after April 1, 1940, the importation into the Island of Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seeds or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, is prohibited except by the Department of Agriculture for experimental and scientific purposes, and except for samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans, and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico; and, second, that the importation of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans, and importations of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico, shall be made only under the restrictions provided in the

rules and regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That individual shipments of materials prohibited or restricted by this quarantine may be exempted from its provisions in whole or in part when it shall have been determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that entry of the shipment in question may be made without risk of pest introduction.[1]

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of March 1940.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 73

(Approved March 20, 1940; effective April 1, 1940)

REGULATION 1

SEC. 319.73–1. *Permit.*—All importations shall be made under permit and only at the port of San Juan.[1]

REGULATION 2

SEC. 319.73–2. *Inspection and safeguard provisions.*—Coffee samples shall not exceed 1 pound in weight and may be imported by mail, freight, express, or baggage. They shall be subject on arrival to inspection and fumigation or such other treatment as the plant quarantine inspector may require.[1]

REGULATION 3

SEC. 319.73–3. *Restrictions on in-transit shipments.*—In-transit shipments to foreign countries shall be subject to the Plant Safeguard Regulations issued October 4, 1932 (Secs. 352.2 to 352.8), or as hereafter revised. The same restrictions shall apply to shipments in transit to destinations elsewhere in the United States.[1]

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after April 1, 1940.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of March 1940.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE—CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF CIPOLLINI FROM MOROCCO (T. D. 50067)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1940.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of B. E. P. Q. Circular No. 504 entitled "Administrative Instructions; Conditions Governing the Entry of Cipollini from Morocco" issued by the Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, effective December 7, 1939, under authority contained in Regulation 2 of Notice of Quarantine No. 56 (fruit and vegetable quarantine) (T. D. 48728) is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

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[1] Secs. 319.73 to 319.73–3 issued under authority contained in 37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 151–167.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite articles 578 (*b*) (1) and 579 (*a*), Customs Regulations of 1937.

By direction of the Commissioner:

G. H. GRIFFITH,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of B. E. P. Q. Circular No. 504.)

QUARANTINE RULES ON NEWFOUNDLAND FRUITS AND VEGETABLES MODIFIED

[Press notice]

FEBRUARY 27, 1940.

The Department of Agriculture announced today that fruits and vegetables produced in Newfoundland, exclusive of potatoes, have been placed on the same basis of importation into this country as those from Canada. The change became effective today.

For many years the comparatively few vegetable food products shipped here from Newfoundland, mainly berries, have entered this country under the restrictions of the general fruit and vegetable quarantine No. 56. Similar products from Canada have for some years enjoyed greater freedom from these restrictions. Avery S. Hoyt, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, said that inspection of fruits and vegetables from Newfoundland indicates that these importations may safely be put on the same basis as those from Canada. He pointed out that although Newfoundland, with its adjacent strip of Labrador, is politically distinct from Canada within the British Empire, the two may be considered as almost identical from the point of view of plant pests which might affect our imports from them.

Potatoes from Newfoundland continue to be excluded because of potato wart.

MODIFICATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Inspection of fruits and vegetables offered for entry from Newfoundland during the period since the promulgation of Quarantine No. 56, the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine, effective November 1, 1923, indicates that importations of fruits and vegetables from Newfoundland can be safely permitted on a basis comparable to those from Canada. The present revision of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 56 is made therefore to place the entry of fruits and vegetables from Newfoundland and its mainland territory of Labrador on the same status as those from Canada, with the exception of potatoes, which have long been and still are excluded from Newfoundland on account of potato wart.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 56, AS REVISED EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 1936, GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INTO THE UNITED STATES

(Approved February 24, 1940; effective February 27, 1940)

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, it is ordered that regulation 2 (Sec. 319.56–2) of the Rules and Regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56 (Sec. 319.56), governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, as revised effective December 1, 1936, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 2

SEC. 319.56–2. *Restrictions on entry of fruits and vegetables.*—All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in regulation 1 (*b*) (Sec. 319.56–1 (*b*)).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables (except frozen fruits and vegetables), including cured figs, and dates, raisins, nuts, and dry beans and peas, may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein, when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

Except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts,[2] by special quarantine and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes. Grapes of the European or vinifera type and any vegetable, except as restricted by special quarantine as indicated above, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melonflies (Trypetidae), or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

The following additions and exceptions are authorized for the countries concerned to the fruits and vegetables listed in the preceding paragraph: *Provided*, That as to such additions and exceptions, the issuance of permits may be conditioned on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies; or that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permits can be authorized without risk.

Frozen or treated fruits and vegetables from all countries.—Upon compliance with these regulations and with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, fruits and vegetables which have been treated, or are to be treated, under the supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of the Department, will be permitted entry under permit at such ports as may be specified in the permit, when, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, such importation may be permitted without pest risk.

Commonwealth of Australia—States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

New Zealand.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from New Zealand under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

Japan.—Upon compliance with the regulations under Quarantine No. 28 (Sec. 319.28), oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, may be imported from Japan at the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

Mexico.—Potatoes may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the regulations issued under the order of December 2, 1913 (Secs. 321.1 to 321.8).

Argentina.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from Argentina under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

Chile.—Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation may be imported from Chile under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

West Indies.—Upon compliance with these regulations all citrus fruits from the West Indies may be permitted entry at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

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[2] See list of current quarantines and other restrictive orders and miscellaneous regulations, obtainable on request from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Jamaica.—Entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the port of New York or such other northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

Canada, and Newfoundland, including its mainland territory of Labrador.—Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada and in Newfoundland,[2] including its mainland territory of Labrador, may be imported into the United States from these countries free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

General.—In addition to the fruits, the entry of which is provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, such specialties as hothouse-grown fruits and other special fruits, which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruitflies (Trypetidae), may be imported under such conditions and at such ports as may be designated in the permits.

This amendment shall be effective on and after February 27, 1940.

Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of February 1940.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE—MODIFICATION OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, EXCLUSIVE OF POTATOES, FROM NEWFOUNDLAND (T. D. 50017)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, March 22, 1940.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of Amendment No. 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, as revised, effective December 1, 1936 (T. D. 48728), governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned. This amendment, which became effective February 27, 1940, modifies Regulation 2 by placing the entry of fruits and vegetables from Newfoundland and its mainland territory of Labrador, with the exception of potatoes, on the same status as those from Canada, namely, free from any restrictions whatsoever under Quarantine No. 56.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite 578 (*b*) (1) and 579 (*a*), Customs Regulations of 1937.

By direction of the Commissioner:

W. R. JOHNSON,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS FUTURE MEASURES

[Press notice]

JANUARY 8, 1940.

A public conference to consider the advisability of withdrawing Federal quarantine gainst the Japanese beetle and ending Federal cooperation with the States for the suppression of the beetle, will be held at 10 a. m., February 27, in the auditorium of the United States National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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[2] The importation of potatoes into the United States is governed by the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913 (Secs. 321.1 to 321.8).

The Federal-State suppressive program, begun in 1919, has retarded the spread of the Japanese beetle, particularly long-distance jumps, through being carried from one place to another. It cannot, however, stop entirely the beetle's spread. The 1939 survey showed an additional spread of the beetle, especially in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, North Carolina, and Georgia. Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, has called the February meeting to allow those interested to express their opinions as to whether the benefits derived from the Federal quarantine and cooperation are worth the costs.

If the Federal quarantine is withdrawn and Federal cooperation ended, Dr. Strong points out, States where the Japanese beetle is not yet established may take any measure they choose to prevent the entry of the beetle.

NOTICE OF CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE STATUS OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE INFESTATION IN THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6, 1940.

For the last several years it has been increasingly apparent that the Japanese beetle is gradually spreading into hitherto uninfested areas. While the jumps taken by the insect to points where new centers of infestation would result in the last several years have not been unduly alarming as compared with the progress it had made in previous years, nevertheless every one who has watched the Japanese beetle situation knows there is a continual expansion of the area under regulation on account of this insect. The results of the scouting program for 1939 indicate some additional expansions in a number of the States in which the Japanese beetle infestation occurs. If the suppressive measures are to keep pace with the constantly growing area, increased expenditures appear to be the only answer. The thought of increased expenditures leads to the question whether the benefits derived from the efforts to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle are now worth the price and particularly whether they justify the greatly increased cost which will be necessary to adequately deal with the situation in the larger area now involved. It seems advisable to obtain an expression of public opinion with respect to this situation and before amending the quarantine to take care of the points found infested during the past season, a public conference in the city of Washington is being called to consider the wisdom of the maintenance of the suppressive program directed against the Japanese beetle, the benefits derived under that program, the possible alternative measures that may be taken by the uninfested States for their own protection if the Federal quarantine were revoked, and the additional areas that would need to be brought under the Japanese beetle quarantine before the adult beetle season of 1940 arrives. For this reason a public conference will be held in Washington, D. C., in the Auditorium of the U. S. National Museum at 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., beginning at 10 a. m. on February 27, 1940.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 499 (Supplement No. 1—Revised).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE TREATMENT OF NURSERY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOIL, FOR THE JAPANESE BEETLE

MARCH 22, 1940.

Further experiments in the use of methyl bromide fumigation for Japanese beetle larvae indicate that the temperature in the dosage schedule provided in circular B. E. P. Q. 499 for fumigation of plants with or without soil may be lower than the minimum of 63° F. heretofore required, provided there is a longer period of exposure. The treatment schedules are therefore widened in this revision of Supplement No. 1, to provide for alternative treatments as specified below.

Circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939, is hereby modified by changing subsection (5) on page 13 of the mimeographed circular to read as follows:

(5) METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

Equipment.—A fumigation chamber, of approved design, equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

Application.—After the chamber is loaded, the methyl bromide must be vaporized within it. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the plants removed. The ventilating system should also be in continuous operation during the entire period of removal of the fumigated articles.

(1) FUMIGATION OF PLANTS, WITH OR WITHOUT SOIL

Temperatures and periods of treatment.—The temperature of the soil (with bare root stock, the root spaces) and air must be at least:

1. 63° F. for an exposure period of 2½ hours, or
2. 54° F. for an exposure period of 4 hours, or
3. 50° F. for an exposure period of 4½ hours.

Dosage.—Two and one-half pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet, including the space occupied by the load.

Preparation of plants.—The treatment is to be applied only to plants with bare roots or in 12-inch pots, or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 12 inches in diameter nor thicker than 12 inches when not spherical. The soil should not be puddled or saturated. With wet material, drying for a period of 12 hours is advisable before treatment. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other, they should not be jammed tightly together.

Varieties of plants.—The list of plants, including greenhouse, perennial, and nursery stock types treated experimentally is subject to continual expansion and, moreover, is too great to include in these instructions. Such a list, including also those which have been injured by the treatment, will be supplied on request.

The schedule for the fumigation of strawberry plants as specified on page 14 of circular B. E. P. Q. 499 remains the same as heretofore.

This supplement supersedes Supplement No. 1, dated November 4, 1939. (Sec. 301.48a, issued under Sec. 301.48)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PUERTO RICAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 58)

B. E. P. Q. 505.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—THE SHIPMENT OF ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT FROM PUERTO RICO TO THE MAINLAND SUBJECT TO TREATMENT UNDER SUPERVISION IS AUTHORIZED

JANUARY 4, 1940.

Investigations in treating fruit for the fruitfly *Anastrepha suspensa* Loew have demonstrated that the holding of the fruits at certain prescribed temperatures for certain periods will kill all stages of this insect.

The interstate shipment, subject to one of the following prescribed treatments, is therefore authorized for Puerto Rican oranges and grapefruit otherwise ineligible for the usual certification given under the provisions of Quarantine No. 58 (Sec. 301.58).

1. HEAT TREATMENT

Heating the fruit with air at 100 percent relative humidity for a period of not less than 16 hours during which time the temperature at the approximate centers of the fruits shall be raised to 110° F. or above and maintained at 110° F. or above for the last 8 hours of such treatment.

2. COLD TREATMENT

Cooling until the approximate centers of the fruits reach a temperature of 34° F. or below and holding the fruits so that the inside temperature does not exceed 34° F. for a period of 15 days.

Either the heat treatment or the cold treatment may be employed at the shipper's option and at his expense provided that adequate facilities are available and arrangements for supervision can be made. Information on the application of the prescribed treatments may be had on application to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

While injury to the fruits is not expected to result from either treatment, no liability shall be attached to the United States Department of Agriculture on account of any claim of damage to such fruits attributed to either treatment.

On and after January 15, 1940, certification for shipment to mainland destinations under Quarantine No. 58 (Sec. 301.58) will be given to Puerto Rican oranges and grapefruit which have been subjected to either of the above-prescribed treatments carried out under supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture at a treating plant approved for the purpose. (Sec. 301.58–3a, issued under Sec. 301.58–3).

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 506.

SUGGESTIONS ON TREATING CITRUS FRUITS BY METHODS PRESCRIBED IN CIRCULAR B. E. P. Q. 505

JANUARY 4, 1940.

Circular B. E. P. Q. 505, which provides for the shipment of oranges and grapefruit from Puerto Rico to the mainland on the basis of heat or cold treatments, makes no specifications as to methods or equipment required.

1. HEAT TREATMENT

Available information with respect to the high-temperature treatment clearly indicates that by the application of dry heat the required temperatures cannot be reached without injury to the fruit. Experience has also shown that temperatures much above 110° F. may have injurious effect on the fruit. It is important therefore that the temperature be held very close to 110° F. and that it at no time exceeds 112° F.

In successful treatments live steam as the source of heat was applied in such a manner as to secure a uniform distribution of steam-heated air introduced into the treating chamber so that it did not discharge directly on the fruit. Uniform and gradual heating of the fruit to the required temperatures was found necessary for the best results. A good method is to increase the air temperature with the fruit temperature, gradually raising it to 110° F. as the fruit temperature rises. In treating rooms properly equipped and operated commercial quantities of fruit can be heated to the prescribed temperature of 110° F. in not more than 8 hours, and this fruit temperature maintained for the required period by using air at a temperature not exceeding 110° F. and at a relative humidity of 100 percent.

After treatment the fruit should be well cooled before being packed. If fruit is to be colored by the use of gas, this should be done prior to treatment. Wax or paraffin should not be used on fruit either before or after treatment.

2. COLD TREATMENT

In successful treatments employing low temperature, experience has shown that satisfactory cooling can be accomplished in cold-storage chambers only

when the chambers are provided with adequate refrigeration and positive, uniform circulation of the refrigerated air. In cold-storage rooms properly equipped and operated it is possible to cool the fruit to the required temperature and maintain this temperature with variations of 2° F. or less.

Attention is called to the fact that Puerto Rican fruits certified for shipment to the mainland under the provisions of circular B. E. P. Q. 505 are treated under supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of the Department of Agiculture in plants approved for the purpose by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

B. E. P. Q. 485, Fourth Revision.[4]

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR A LIMITED PERIOD, FOR POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES CONSIGNED FROM AREAS REGULATED UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 72

[Approved February 2, 1940; effective February 6, 1940]

Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, as revised July 28, 1939, waived certification requirements until February 1, 1940, for specified articles consigned from certain parts of the areas regulated under quarantine No. 72. The present revision exempts from certification soil-free potatoes until May 1, 1940, and soil-free sweetpotatoes until June 1, 1940, consigned from any part of the regulated areas.

The restrictions on soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, compost, and manure remain in effect throughout the year when shipped interstate from any part of the regulated areas.

Under authorization provided in Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (Sec. 301.72), all certification requirements are hereby waived until May 1, 1940, on potatoes, and until June 1, 1940, on sweetpotatoes when such products are free from soil, and are consigned interstate from any part of the regulated areas, it having been determined that sanitary measures and natural conditions have so reduced the risk of contamination with any stage of the white-fringed beetle as to render certification of the above products unnecessary during the periods stated.

No modifications are made by this revision in the certification requirements on the interstate movement, throughout the year, of other articles designated in paragraph (*a*) of Regulation 3 (Sec. 301.72–3), namely: Soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, compost, and manure, whether moved independent of, or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.

(SEC. 301.72a, issued under Sec. 301.72.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 12, 1940.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed administrative instructions (B. E. P. Q. 485, Fourth Revision), issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine Order No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

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[4] Supersedes revision of July 28, 1939.

B. E. P. Q. 503 Revised.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE BY AUTHORIZING TREATMENT BY METHYL BROMIDE SOLUTION OF BALLED NURSERY STOCK OF SPECIFIED THICKNESS

MARCH 15, 1940.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The instructions in circular B. E. P. Q. 503 issued on November 21, 1939, provided for treatment of nursery stock by a solution of methyl bromide for larvae of the white-fringed beetle and limited the treatment to balled and burlapped nursery stock with soil balls not larger than 6 inches in diameter, and provided for an exposure of 24 hours at temperatures of 70° or above. As a result of more recent investigations, the instructions are now revised to provide that soil balls 7 inches in diameter may be so exposed for 8 hours at a minimum temperature of 65°. The modification is restricted, however, to treatment for larvae of the more common species of the beetle, *Pantomorus leucoloma* Boh., and does not apply to such treatment for the new species, *P. peregrinus* Buch., known to exist at present at Gulfport and certain other points in Mississippi. The former specifications remain in effect for treatment of larvae of that species and are brought forward in the instructions which follow.

TREATMENT AUTHORIZED

Under the provisions of Regulation 5 (*a*) (Sec. 301.72–5) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (Sec. 301.72), the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine hereby authorizes as a prerequisite to certification, the following method of treatment for balled plants, when carried out under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

TYPE OF MATERIAL AUTHORIZED

For the more common species, P. leucoloma.—The treatment shall be applied only to plants in soil balls not greater than 7 inches in diameter nor greater than 7 inches in thickness when not spherical.

For the new species, P. peregrinus.—The treatment shall be applied only to plants in soil balls not greater than 6 inches in diameter nor greater than 6 inches in thickness when not spherical.

TREATMENT METHOD

FOR BOTH SPECIES OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

(*a*) The soil balls around the roots of plants must be buried in sand and plunged in boxes or trays approximately one foot deep, which are watertight.

(*b*) A 2-inch space filled with sand shall be provided between the soil balls, also above and beneath them.

(*c*) Such soil balls shall be treated with a solution of methyl bromide and alcohol at a concentration of 0.3 percent methyl bromide and 0.6 percent denatured ethyl alcohol by volume in water. The solution is to be prepared by first mixing the methyl bromide and alcohol together and then adding this mixture to the water and mixing thoroughly.

(*d*) The aqueous solution of methyl bromide and alcohol shall then be applied evenly over the surface of the sand around the plants at the rate of 40 gallons per 100 square feet of surface area by means of a sprinkling can or sprayer.

EXPOSURE AND TEMPERATURE FOR THE MORE COMMON SPECIES (P. LEUCOLOMA)

(*e*) After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 8 hours.

(*f*) The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 65° F.

EXPOSURE AND TEMPERATURE FOR THE NEW SPECIES (P. PEREGRINUS)

(*g*) After the required dosage has been applied, the soil balls shall remain embedded in the sand for a period of 24 hours.

(*h*) The temperature of the soil balls during the treatment shall not be lower than 70° F.

DISCLAIMER

There has been no opportunity to test this treatment on many varieties of plants, and it is understood that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or its employees in the event of injury to either plants or operators.

CAUTION

Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless, and in preparing the solution the operator should wear an approved gas mask. (Sec. 301.72–5c, issued under Sec. 301.72–5.)

This revision supersedes circular B. E. P. Q. 503 dated November 21, 1939.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

CHANGE OF PLANT INSPECTION PLACE IN ARIZONA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 28, 1940.

Postmasters are informed that facilities for the inspection of plants and plant products at San Simon, Ariz., have been discontinued and a new inspection place established in lieu thereof at Bowie, Ariz., where inspection will be made upon call. See section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, and article 62 (b), page 20 of the July 1939 Postal Guide, Part I.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 507. (Supersedes P. Q. C. A. 305, Revised)

SEC. 352.9. ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; CITRUS FRUIT FROM MEXICO IN TRANSIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES VIA THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 24, 1940.

Citrus fruit as referred to herein is defined as all citrus fruit other than lemons and sour limes.

To prevent the entry into the United States of an injurious insect known as the Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens* Loew) the importation from Mexico of citrus fruit, except lemons and sour limes, for consumption in the United States is not authorized under Quarantine No. 56 (Sec. 319.56), its governing quarantine, unless so treated as to eliminate pest risk.

However, in accordance with the Plant Safeguard Regulations (Secs. 352.2 to 352.8), which provide for the entry of prohibited commodities for immediate transportation and exportation in bond or for immediate export when such movement can be made without risk to the plant cultures of the United States, Mexican citrus fruit is authorized to enter for either of these purposes as follows:

A. *Entry via ports on the Mexican Border.*—1. *Permits.*—Permits shall be procured in advance of shipment from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., by the forwarding agent or other representative of the consignee or consignor in the United States. Application for permits shall indicate the proposed routing of the shipment. Separate permits shall be procured for each port of entry and for each country of destination but permits as issued will be continuing for shipments over the approved routes designated therein.

2. *Origin of citrus fruit.*—Entry is limited to citrus fruit produced in and shipped from the State of Sonora, Mexico.

3. *Authorized ports of entry.*—Nogales and Naco, Ariz.

4. *Period of entry.*—Entry is authorized throughout the entire year.

5. *Notice of arrival.*—Prior to entry, a notice of arrival shall be submitted to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry in duplicate on a form provided for that purpose giving the initials and number of the railroad car, and the authorized routing.

6. *Inspection.*—Each shipment shall be subject to inspection at the port of entry to determine the nature of the contents and freedom from pests.

7. *Disinfection.*—Each car shall be subject to such disinfection at the port of entry as the plant quarantine inspector shall require.

8. *Authorized bonded rail movement.*—All shipments shall move in refrigerator cars from Sonora through Nogales or Naco, Ariz., by direct authorized rail routing in bond under customs seal without diversion from the port of entry to the port of exit as follows:

To Canada: Movement is limited to direct eastward rail routing to El Paso thence to Canada by any direct rail route which does not pass west of the direct rail routes through Salt Lake City, Utah, and Portland, Oreg., or southeast of the direct rail routes through San Antonio, Tex., and St. Louis, Mo. (See accompanying map.)

To Mexico: Movement for return to Mexico is limited to direct eastward rail routing for export through border ports between and including Nogales and El Paso.

9. *Cleaning of cars prior to return to the United States.*—Cars conveying Mexican citrus fruit through the United States to Canada or Mexico shall be carefully swept and freed of all fruit, as well as boxes and other rubbish, by the railroad company involved prior to reentry into the United States.

B. *Entry via North Atlantic Ports.*—Conditions as in A–1 (Permits), 5 (Notice of arrival), 6 (Inspection), 9 (Cleaning of cars prior to return to the United States), and in addition as follows:

1. *Origin of citrus fruit.*—Citrus fruit produced in any part of Mexico.

2. *Authorized ports of entry.* New York and Boston and such other northern ports as may later be approved.

3. *Period of entry.*—Entry is authorized only during the period October 15 to March 15.

4. *Authorized routing.*—All shipments shall move by water direct to New York or Boston or to such northern ports as may later be approved for immediate direct export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond by direct approved rail route to Canada.

(Sec. 352.9, issued under Secs. 352.2–352.8)

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

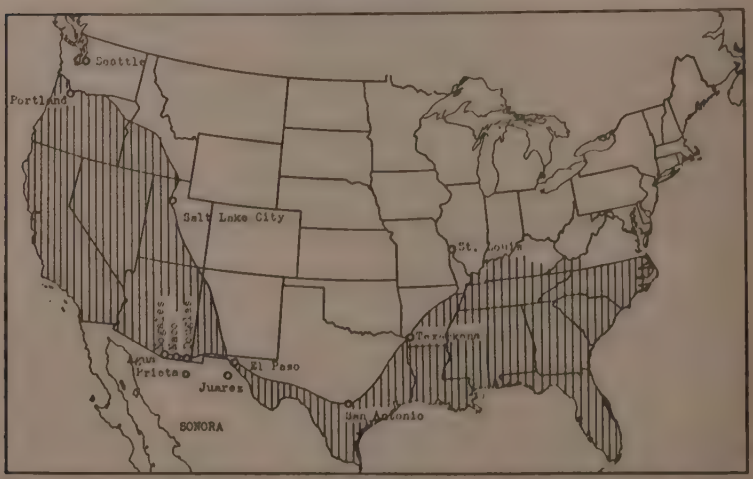

FIGURE 1.—Direct rail routing from Sonora, Mexico, via Nogales or Naco to El Paso, thence to Canada, by any railroad within the unshaded area.

B. E. P. Q. 508 (Supersedes B. E. P. Q. 461).

PRESENT STATUS OF CIRCULARS OF THIS (B. E. P. Q.) SERIES

MARCH 18, 1940.

Circulars containing information as to Federal plant quarantines have been issued from time to time since January 18, 1915, in a numbered series designated by the prefixes "H. B.," "P. Q. C. A.," "B. P. Q.," and "B. E. P. Q.". These designations referred to the Federal Horticultural Board, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, respectively.

Many of the circulars contained information or instructions of transitory importance only; others were superseded by later circulars; in many instances changes in, or revocation of, quarantines have rendered the circulars of interest only as a record of Bureau activities; while in still other instances, changes in procedure, technique, or other conditions have made them obsolete insofar as present practice is concerned.

Circular B. E. P. Q. 461, of August 31, 1937, gave a list of the circulars which had been issued up to that date, with information as to which were valid and which were obsolete. Circular B. E. P. Q. 508 brings that material forward, with such changes as are necessitated by subsequent quarantine action, or instruction, and gives a list of the circulars issued to date with information as to the present validity of each.

A circular may be herein indicated as obsolete insofar as its present status is concerned, although it may contain informative material that is still useful. For that reason, inspectors and others will wish to place the obsolete circulars in an inactive file, available for reference if occasion arises.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LEGEND

Column 1:
- D—Indicates that the circular was issued in connection with domestic plant quarantine work.
- F—Indicates that the circular was issued in connection with foreign plant quarantine work.

Column 2:
- R—Following the number of a circular, this symbol indicates the circular has been revised; the latest revised edition only should be consulted.

Column 3:
- Act—Plant Quarantine Act of 1912.
- Adm.—Administrative.
- C. R.—Cotton regulations.
- D. P. R.—Domestic potato regulations.
- E. C.—Export certification.
- M. B. R.—Mexican border regulations.
- N. S. R.—Nursery stock regulations.
- P. L. & R.—Postal laws and regulations.
- P. R.—Potato regulations.
- P. S. R.—Plant safeguard regulations.
- Q. 5, Q. 14, etc.—Notice of Plant Quarantine No. 5, No. 14, etc.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
DF	H. B. 1	Act	Obsolete	Of transitory importance. (See current Cotton Regulations and quarantine No. 47.)
F	H. B. 2	N. S. R.	...do	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity; quarantine No. 37 superseded regulations referred to.
F	H. B. 3	P. R.	...do	Of transitory importance. (See current Potato Regulations.)
F	H. B. 4	N. S. R.	...do	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity; quarantines Nos. 30 and 37 promulgated subsequently.
F	H. B. 5	P. R.	...do	Of transitory importance. (See current Potato Regulations.)

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
D	H. B. 6	D. P. R	Obsolete	Domestic potato regulations lifted Sept. 1 1915.
D	H. B. 7		do	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity.
DF	H. B. 8	Act	do	Of transitory importance. (See current Cotton Regulations and quarantine No. 47.)
D	H. B. 9	Q. 14, 18, D. P. R.	do	Domestic potato quarantines and regulations lifted Sept. 1, 1915.
F	H. B. 10–17	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 18	C. R	do	Superseded by H. B. 42.
F	H. B. 19–23	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 24	Adm	do	Do.[1]
F	H. B. 25	C. R., P. L. & R.	do	Supplemented by H. B. 26.
F	H. B. 26	C. R., P. L. & R.	do	Supplemented H. B. 25; superseded by H. B. 159.
F	H. B. 27–30	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 31	P. R	do	See current Potato Regulations.
D	H. B. 31½	Act	do	Present practice is a modification.
F	H. B. 32–40	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
D	H. B. 41	Act	do	Of transitory importance; domestic Blister Rust Quarantine promulgated effective June 1, 1917.
F	H. B. 42	C. R	do	Superseded H. B. 18; superseded by H. B. 164.
DF	H. B. 43	Adm	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 44	C. R	do	Do.[1]
F	H. B. 45	C. R	do	See current Cotton Regulations and Plant Safeguard Regulations.
F	H. B. 46–48	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 49	E. C	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 375 R.
F	H. B. 50–52	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
D	H. B. 53	Q. 22	do	Of value only as a record of Bureau activity.
F	H. B. 54–71	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 72	P. R	do	Supplemented by H. B. 73. (See current Potato Regulations.)
F	H. B. 73	P. R	do	Supplemented H. B. 72. (See current Potato Regulations.)
F	H. B. 74–76	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 77	Adm	do	Do.
F	H. B. 78–80	C. R	do	Do.[1]
D	H. B. 81	Act	do	Do.
F	H. B. 82–91	C. R	do	Do.[1]
F	H. B. 92	Adm	do	Superseded by instructions not in this series.
F	H. B. 93	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
D	H. B. 94	Q. 38	do	Of transitory importance; quarantine No. 38 promulgated effective May 1, 1919.
F	H. B. 95–101	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 102	N. S. R	do	Of transitory importance. (See quarantine No. 37).
F	H. B. 103	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 104	N. S. R	do	Do.
F	H. B. 105	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 249.
F	H. B. 106	Q. 37	do	Superseded by H. B. 132R.
F	H. B. 107–108	Q. 37	do	Superseded by instructions not in this series.
F	H. B. 109	Q. 37	do	See regulation 7, quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 110	M. B. R	do	Superseded by H. B. 112.
F	H. B. 111	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 112	M. B. R	do	Superseded H. B. 110; supplemented by H. B. 118; superseded by instructions not in this series.
F	H. B. 113	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 114–115	Q. 37	do	See Plant Safeguard Regulations.
F	H. B. 116	Q. 37	do	See current revision of quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 117	Q. 37	do	Of importance only as a record of formation of Bureau policy; superseded by instructions not in this series (See quarantine No. 37.)
F	H. B. 118	M. B. R	Valid	Supplemented H. B. 112; as far as fee is concerned, H. B. 118 is valid.
F	H. B. 119	C. R	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 120	Q. 41	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 309.

[1] Certain of the earlier H. B.'s issued in connection with the Cotton Regulations were modified or superseded by the several amendments to the Cotton Regulations which went into effect July 1, 1915, and by the revisions of the Cotton Regulations effective Feb. 1, 1916, and Aug. 1, 1917, and the amendments thereto; also by the current Cotton Regulations effective Feb. 24, 1923, as amended. A number of H. B.'s were superseded or supplemented by other circulars which were later amended or invalidated. Therefore, insofar as they remain in effect, Cotton H. B.'s included in H. B.'s 10 to 163, inclusive, unless otherwise stated, are absorbed and superseded by the current Cotton Regulations, and are shown herein as "of transitory importance."

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	H. B. 121 (R)	C. R	Valid	Supplemented by H. B. 191 (subject to revision).
F	H. B. 122	C. R	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 123	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance; see current quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 124	C. R	do	Superseded by H. B. 127.
F	H. B. 125–126	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 127	C. R	do	Superseded H. B. 124; superseded by H. B. 176.
F	H. B. 128	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance. (See current revision quarantine No. 37.)
F	H. B. 129	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 130–131	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 132	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B. 106; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 369.
F	H. B. 133	Q. 37	do	See regulation 7, quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 134	Q. 37	do	Notice of shipment is filed with notice of arrival.
F	H. B. 135	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 136 (R)	Q. 37, 56	Valid	(Subject to revision.)
F	H. B. 137–138	Q. 37	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 139	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance; see H. B. 155.
D	H. B. 140	Q. 45	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 141	Q. 37	do	See current U. S. Official Postal Guide.
F	H. B. 142	C. R	do	Of transitory importance.[1]
F	H. B. 143	Q. 37	do	Do.
F	H. B. 144	Q. 37	do	See current revision quarantines Nos. 37 and 56.
F	H. B. 145	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 146	C. R	do	Do.[1]
F	H. B. 147	Q. 5	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 305.
D	H. B. 148	Q. 54	do	Of importance only as a record of Bureau activity.
F	H. B 149–150	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 151	E. C	do	Superseded by H. B. 160, P. Q. C. A.'s 301, 302, 303, 315.
F	H. B. 152–154	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 155	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance; superseded H. B. 139.
F	H. B. 156–157	Q. 37	do	Supe seded by current practices;
F	H. B. 158	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 159 (R)	C. R., P. L. & R	do	Superseded H. B. 26. (See current U. S. Official Postal Guide.)
F	H. B. 160	E. C	do	Superseded H. B. 151 in part; supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 296; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 327.
F	H. B. 161 (R)	Q. 41	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 309; B. E. P. Q. 474.
DF	H. B. 162	Act	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 163	C. R	do	Do.
F	H. B. 164	C. R	Valid	Superseded H. B. 42; formally superseded by P. Q. C. A. 309, but pending revision of the latter H. B. 164 is valid.
F	H. B. 165–166	Q. 37	Obsolete	See current revision Form EQ–207.
D	H. B. 167	Q. 48	do	Superseded by H. B. 178.
F	H. B. 168	Q. 41	do	See current quarantine No. 41.
F	H. B. 169	E. C	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 327.
F	H. B. 170	Q. 56	Valid	See current quarantine No. 56.
F	H. B. 171	Q. 56	Obsolete	Do.
F	H. B. 172	Q. 41	do	See current quarantine No. 41.
F	H. B. 173	Q. 37	do	Superseded by instructions not contained in this series.
D	H. B. 174	Q. 45	do	Supplemented by H. B.'s 179, 182; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 334.
D	H. B. 175	Act	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 292.
F	H. B. 176	C. R	do	Superseded H. B. 127; supplemented by H. B.'s 184, 186; revised under same number, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 460.
DF	H. B. 177	Act	do	Of value only as a record of Bureau activity.
D	H. B. 178	Q. 48	do	Superseded H. B. 167; supplemented by H. B. 180; superseded by P. Q. C. A 220.
D	H. B. 179	Q. 45	do	Supplemented H. B. 174; supplemented by H. B. 182; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 334.
D	H. B. 180	Q. 48	do	Supplemented H. B. 178; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 220.
F	H. B. 181	Q. 41	do	See current quarantine No. 41.
D	H. B. 182	Q. 45	do	Supplemented H. B.'s 174, 179; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 334.
F	H. B. 183	Q. 37	Valid	Subject to revision.

[1] See footnote p. 16.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	H. B. 184	C. R	Obsolete	Supplemented H. B. 176; superseded by 1925 revision of H. B. 176.
F	H. B. 185	Q. 37	do	Supplemented by H. B. 187.
F	H. B. 186	C. R	do	Supplemented H. B.'s 176, 184; superseded by 1925 revision of H. B. 176.
F	H. B. 187	Q. 37	Valid	Supplemented H. B. 185 (subject to revision).
F	H. B. 188	Q. 37	Obsolete	See current revision quarantine No. 37.
F	H. B. 189	E. C	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 366.
F	H. B. 190	Q. 37	do	Of value only as record of Bureau activity.
F	H. B. 191	C. R	Valid	Supplemented H. B. 121; (subject to revision).
F	H. B. 192	E. C	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 428.
F	H. B. 193	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
F	H. B. 194	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 308.
F	H. B. 195	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
F	H. B. 196	Q. 56	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 197	Q. 37	do	Supplemented by H. B. 207; superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
F	H. B. 198	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance; superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
F	H. B. 199	E. C	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 304.
D	H. B. 200	Q. 62	do	Superseded by H. B. 203; quarantine No 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
F	H. B. 201	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 285.
F	H. B. 202	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
D	H. B. 203	Q. 62	do	Superseded H. B. 200; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
DF	H. B. 204	Q. 37, 62	do	Superseded by H. B. 206.
F	H. B. 205	Q. 56	do	Supplemented by H. B. 208; superseded by H. B. 215.
DF	H. B. 206	Q. 37, 62	do	Of transitory importance; superseded H. B. 204.
F	H. B. 207	Q. 37	do	Supplemented H. B. 197; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	H. B. 208	Q. 56	do	Supplemented H. B. 205; superseded by H. B. 215.
D	H. B. 209	Q. 48	do	Of transitory importance.
F	H. B. 210	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	H. B. 211	E. C	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 284.
D	H. B. 212	P. L. & R	do	Superseded by B. P. Q. 351.
F	H. B. 213	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
DF	H. B. 214		do	See departmental regulations par. 1547.
F	H. B. 215	Q. 56	do	Superseded H. B.'s 205, 208; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 241.
F	H. B. 216	Q. 56	do	Of transitory importance; see current quarantine No. 56.
D	P. Q. C. A. 217	Q. 62	do	Superseded by B. P. Q. 337.
F	P. Q. C. A. 218 (R)	Q. 37	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 278.
D	P. Q. C. A. 219	Q. 63	do	See current revision quarantine No. 63.
D	P. Q. C. A. 220	Q. 48	do	Superseded H. B.'s 178, 180. (See current revision quarantine No. 48.)
D	P. Q. C. A. 221	Q. 66	do	Quarantine No. 66 lifted effective Mar. 1, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 222	Q. 37	do	See current revision Form EQ–208.
F	P. Q. C. A. 223	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 412, 482.
D	P. Q. C. A. 224	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 239, 265, 293, 307, 322, 333; B. P. Q. 339; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 225	Q. 68	do	Of value as record only, quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 226–228	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 229	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 240; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 230–232	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 233	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 238; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 234–237	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 238	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 233; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 239	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; supplemented by B. P. Q. 339; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 240	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 229; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 241	Q. 56	do	Superseded H. B. 215; superseded by B. P. Q. 344.
D	P. Q. C. A. 242	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
D	P. Q. C. A. 243	Q. 68	Obsolete	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 269; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 244–245	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 246	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 271; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 247	Q. 68	do	Explanatory of P. Q. C. A. 246, quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 248	Act	do	Of transitory importance.
F	P. Q. C. A. 249	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B. 105; superseded by B. P. Q. 340.
D	P. Q. C. A. 250	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 251	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 256; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 252	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 253	Q. 68	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A. 263; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 254	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 261, 262; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 255	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 256	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 251; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 257	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 258	Q. 68	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 266; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 259	Q. 66	do	Quarantine No. 66 lifted effective Mar. 1, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 260	Q. 48	do	Of transitory importance.
D	P. Q. C. A. 261–262	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 254; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 272.
D	P. Q. C. A. 263	Q. 68	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 253; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 280.
D	P. Q. C. A. 264	Q. 68	do	Superseded by P. Q. C. A.'s 269, 272.
D	P. Q. C. A. 265	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 333; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 266	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 258.
D	P. Q. C. A. 267–268	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective November 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 269	Q. 68	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 243, 264; supplemented by P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 270	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 271	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 246; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 272	Q. 68	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 254, 261, 262, 264; supplemented P. Q. C. A. 269; supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 273, 279, 280, 282, 286, 288; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 273	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 274	Q. 48	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 394.
D	P. Q. C. A. 275–276	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 277	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 376.
F	P. Q. C. A. 278 (R)	Q. 37	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 218.
D	P. Q. C. A. 279	Q. 68	Obsolete	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 280	Q. 68	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 263; supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 281	Q. 52	do	Supplemented by P. Q. C. A.'s 298, 300.
D	P. Q. C. A. 282	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 288; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 283 (R)	E. C	Valid	
F	P. Q. C. A. 284	E. C	Obsolete	Superseded H. B. 211; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 411.
F	P. Q. C. A. 285	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B. 201; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 308.
D	P. Q. C. A. 286	Q. 68	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 287	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
D	P. Q. C. A. 288	Q. 68	Obsolete	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 272; superseded P. Q. C. A. 282; quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
F	P. Q. C. A. 289	E. C	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 469.
D	P. Q. C. A. 290–291	Q. 68	do	Quarantine No. 68 lifted effective Nov. 15, 1930.
D	P. Q. C. A. 292	Act	Valid	Superseded H. B. 175.
D	P. Q. C. A. 293	Q. 48	Obsolete	Supplemented P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 239; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 322.
F	P. Q. C. A. 294	E. C	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 379.
D	P. Q. C. A. 295	Act	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 410.
F	P. Q. C. A. 296	E. C	do	Supplemented H. B. 160; superseded by P. Q. C. A. 327.
F	P. Q. C. A. 297	E. C	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 471.
D	P. Q. C. A. 298	Q. 52	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 281.
F	P. Q. C. A. 299 (R)	E. C	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 476.
D	P. Q. C. A. 300	Q. 52	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 281.
F	P. Q. C. A. 301	E. C	do	Superseded H. B. 151, in part; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 403.
F	P. Q. C. A. 302	E. C	do	Superseded H. B. 151, in part; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 405.
F	P. Q. C. A. 303	E. C	Valid	Superseded H. B., 151, in part.
F	P. Q. C. A. 304	E. C	Obsolete	Superseded H. B. 199; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 407.
F	P. Q. C. A. 305 (R)	Q. 5	do	Superseded H. B. 147; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 507.
F	P. Q. C. A. 306	E. C	Valid	
D	P. Q. C. A. 307	Q. 48	Obsolete	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
F	P. Q. C. A. 308	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B.'s 194, 285; superseded by B. P. Q. 341.
DF	P. Q. C. A. 309	Various quarantines.	do	Supplemented by B. E. P. Q. 474.
F	P. Q. C. A. 310	E. C	Valid	
DF	P. Q. C. A. 311	Q. 5, 13, 56, 58	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 462.
D	P. Q. C. A. 312	Q. 62	do	Of transitory importance; quarantine No. 62 lifted Apr. 1, 1935.
D	P. Q. C. A. 313	Q. 45	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 386.
F	P. Q. C. A. 314	E. C	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 445.
F	P. Q. C. A. 315	E. C	do	Superseded H. B. 151, in part; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 437.
D	P. Q. C. A. 316	Q. 48	do	Superseded by Department Circular 373. See B. E. P. Q. 499.
D	P. Q. C. A. 317	Q. 48	do	Superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 318	Q. 52	do	Superseded by B. P. Q. 342.
D	P. Q. C. A. 319	Q. 62	do	Superseded by B. P. Q. 337; quarantine No. 62 lifted Apr. 1, 1935.
D	P. Q. C. A. 320	Q. 38	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 385.
F	P. Q. C. A. 321	E. C	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 439.
D	P. Q. C. A. 322	Q. 48	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A. 224; superseded P. Q. C. A. 293; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
F	P. Q. C. A. 323	Q. 37	do	Of transitory importance.
DF	P. Q. C. A. 324	Q. 37, 62	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 325–326	Q. 64	do	Do.
F	P. Q. C. A. 327	E. C	do	Superseded H. B.'s 160, 169, 296; superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 408, 416.
D	P. Q. C. A. 328	Q. 43	do	Quarantine No. 43 lifted effective July 15, 1932.
D	P. Q. C. A. 329	Q. 64	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 472.
D	P. Q. C. A. 330–331	Q. 64	do	Of transitory importance.
D	P. Q. C. A. 332	Q. 62	do	Do.
D	P. Q. C. A. 333	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 265; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
D	P. Q. C. A. 334	Q. 45	do	Superseded H. B.'s 174, 179, 182; superseded by current regulations of quarantine No. 45.
D	P. Q. C. A. 335	Act	Valid	Legal data re quarantine litigation.
D	B. P. Q. 336a–336b	Q. 63	Obsolete	See summary published with quarantine No. 63 as revised effective July 1, 1938.
D	B. P. Q. 337	Q. 62	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A.'s 217, 319; supplemented by B. P. Q. 353; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
D	B. P. Q. 338	Q. 62	do	Supplemented by B. P. Q. 353; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
D	B. P. Q. 339	Q. 48, 66	do	Supplemented P. Q. C. A.'s 224, 239; superseded by B. P. Q. 359.
F	B. P. Q. 340	Q. 37	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 249; superseded by [illegible]
F	B. P. Q. 341	Q. 37	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 308; see current revision Form EQ–208.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
D	B. P. Q. 342	Q. 52	Obsolete	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 318.
D	B. P. Q. 343	Q. 64	do	Of transitory importance.
F	B. P. Q. 344	Q. 56	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 241; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 501.
D	B. P. Q. 345	Q. 52	do	Florida removed from under restrictions of quarantine No. 52, effective Oct. 14, 1936.
D	B. P. Q. 346	Act	do	
F	B. P. Q. 347	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 438.
F	B. P. Q. 348	E. C.	Valid	
D	B. P. Q. 349	Q. 62	Obsolete	Quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
F	B. P. Q. 350	E. C.	Valid	
D	B. P. Q. 351	P. L. & R.	do	Superseded H. B. 212; (subject to revision).
D	B. P. Q. 352	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 498.
D	B. P. Q. 353	Q. 62	do	Supplemented B. P. Q.'s 337, 338; quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
F	B. P. Q. 354	Q. 37	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	B. P. Q. 355 (R)	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. P. Q. 356	Q. 70	Obsolete	See quarantine No. 70, revised.
F	B. P. Q. 357	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 426.
D	B. P. Q. 358	Q. 62	do	Quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
D	B. P. Q. 359	Q. 48	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A 's 224, 239, 265, 307, 317, 322, 333, B. P. Q. 339; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 499.
F	B. P. Q. 360	E. C.	Valid	
D	B. P. Q. 361	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	B. P. Q. 362	Q. 56	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 417.
F	B. P. Q. 363	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. P. Q. 364	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 365	Q. 37	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 366	E. C.	do	Superseded H. B. 189.
D	B. E. P. Q. 367	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
F	B. E. P. Q. 368	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 369	Q. 37	do	Superseded H. B. 132R.
F	B. E. P. Q. 370 (R)	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 371–372	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
D	B. E. P. Q. 373	Q. 62	do	Quarantine No. 62 lifted effective Apr. 1, 1935.
F	B. E. P. Q. 374	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 375 (R)	E. C.	do	As revised, superseded H. B. 49.
F	B. E. P. Q. 376	Q. 37	Obsolete	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 277; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 412.
F	B. E. P. Q. 377	E. C.	do	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 425.
F	B. E. P. Q. 378	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 379	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 294.
F	B. E. P. Q. 380 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 381 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 382	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 383	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 395R.
F	B. E. P. Q. 384	Q. 37	Valid	Superseded B. P. Q. 340.
D	B. E. P. Q. 385 (R)	Q. 38	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 320.
D	B. E. P. Q. 386 (R)	Q. 45	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 313.
D	B. E. P. Q. 387	Q. 64	Obsolete	Of transitory importance.
D	B. E. P. Q. 388	Q. 52	do	See current revision of regulations under quarantine No. 52.
F	B. E. P. Q. 389	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 390 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 391 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 392	Act	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 393	Q. 52	Obsolete	Florida removed from under restrictions of quarantine No. 52, effective Oct. 14, 1936.
D	B. E. P. Q. 394	Q. 48	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 274.
D	B. E. P. Q. 395 (R)	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 383; incorporated in current regulations of quarantine No. 48.
F	B. E. P. Q. 396	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 397	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 398	E. C.	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 465.
F	B. E. P. Q. 399	E. C.	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 400	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 401	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 402 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 403	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 301.
F	B. E. P. Q. 404 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 405	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 302.
F	B. E. P. Q. 406 (R)	E. C.	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 407	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 304.
F	B. E. P. Q. 408	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 327, in part.
F	B. E. P. Q. 409	E. C.	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 410	Act	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 295; (subject to revision).
F	B. E. P. Q. 411	E. C.	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 284.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
F	B. E. P. Q. 412	Q. 37	Valid in part.	Superseded H. B.'s 193, 195, 197, 198, 202, 207, 210, 213; P. Q. C. A. 223; B. P. Q. 354; B. E. P. Q. 376; see B. E. P. Q. 482.
F	B. E. P. Q. 413 (R)	E. C	Valid	
D	B. E. P. Q. 414 (R)	Q. 52	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q.'s 492, 493.
D	B. E. P. Q. 415	Q. 64	do	Of transitory importance.
F	B. E. P. Q. 416 (R)	E. C	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 327, in part.
F	B. E. P. Q. 417	Q. 56	Obsolete	Superseded B. P. Q. 362; superseded by B. E. P. Q. 463.
F	B. E. P. Q. 418	E. C	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 419	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 420	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 421	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 422	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 423	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 424 (R)	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 425	E. C	do	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 377.
F	B. E. P. Q. 426	E. C	do	Superseded B. P. Q. 357.
F	B. P. E. Q. 427	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 428 (R)	E. C	do	Superseded H. B. 192.
F	B. E. P. Q. 429	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 430	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 431	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 432	E. C	do	
F	B. P. E. Q. 433	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 434 (R)	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 435	E. C	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 436 (R)	Q. 61	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 437	E. C	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 315.
F	B. E. P. Q. 438	E. C	do	Superseded B. P. Q. 347.
F	B. E. P. Q. 439	E. C	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 321.
F	B. E. P. Q. 440	E. C	do	
F	B. P. E. Q. 441	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 442	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 443	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 444 (R)	E. C	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 314.
F	B. E. P. Q. 445	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 446	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 447	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 448	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 449	E. C	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 450	Q. 52	Obsolete	Superseded by current revision of regulations of quarantine No. 52.
F	B. E. P. Q. 451	E. C	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 452	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 453	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 454	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 455 (R)	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 456	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 457	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 458	E. C	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 478.
D	B. E. P. Q. 459	Q. 52	do	Superseded by current revision of regulations of quarantine No. 52.
F	B. E. P. Q. 460	C. R	Valid	Superseded H. B. 176.
DF	B. E. P. Q. 461	All quarantines	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 508.
DF	B. E. P. Q. 462	Q. 13, 56, 58	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 311.
F	B. E. P. Q. 463	Q. 56	do	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 417.
F	B. E. P. Q. 464	Q. 56	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 465	E. C	do	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 398.
F	B. E. P. Q. 466	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 467	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 468	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 469	E. C	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 289.
F	B. E. P. Q. 470	E. C	do	Superseded memorandum to inspectors, Aug. 22, 1934.
F	B. E. P. Q. 471	E. C	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 297.
D	B. E. P. Q. 472	Q. 64	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 329.
D	B. E. P. Q. 473	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 499.
F	B. E. P. Q. 474	Q. 41	Valid	Superseded H. B. 161; supplemented P. Q. C. A. 309, in part.
D	B. E. P. Q. 475	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 499.
F	B. E. P. Q. 476	E. C	Valid	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 299R.
F	B. E. P. Q. 477	E. C	do	Superseded memorandum to chief inspectors, Sept. 1, 1931.
F	B. E. P. Q. 478	E. C	do	Superseded B. E. P. Q. 458.
F	B. E. P. Q. 479	E. C	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 480	Q. 48	Obsolete	Superseded by B. E. P. Q. 499.
D [2]	B. E. P. Q. 481	Q. 13	Valid	
F	B. E. P. Q. 482	Q. 37	do	See B. E. P. Q. 412
F	B. E. P. Q. 483	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 484	E. C	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 485(R)	Q. 72	do	

[2] Enforced by Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.

F or D	No.	Issued in connection with—	Status	Remarks
D	B. E. P. Q. 486	Q. 72	Valid	
D	B. E. P. Q. 487	Q. 64	Obsolete	Expired June 15, 1939.
D	B. E. P. Q. 488	Q. 72	Valid	
D	B. E. P. Q. 489	Q. 72	do	
F	B. E. P. Q 490	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q 491	E. C	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 492	Q. 52	Obsolete	Expired Apr. 30, 1939.
D	B. E. P. Q. 493	Q. 52	Valid	
D	B. E. P. Q. 494	Q. 52	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 495	Q. 64	do	As to sterlization requirements only.
D	B. E. P. Q. 496	Q. 72	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 497	E. C	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 498	Q. 48	do	Superseded B. P. Q. 352.
D	B. E. P. Q. 499	Q. 48	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 316; B. P. Q. 359; B. E. P. Q.'s 473, 475, 480.
F	B. E. P. Q. 500	E. C	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 501	Q. 56	do	Superseded B. P. Q. 344.
F	B. E. P Q. 502	E. C	do	
D	B. E. P. Q. 503	Q. 72	do	
F	B. E. P. Q. 504	Q. 56	do	
D [2]	B. E. P. Q. 505	Q. 58	do	Supplemented by B. E. P. Q. 506.
D [2]	B. E. P. Q. 506	Q. 58	do	Supplemented B. E. P. Q. 505.
F	B. E. P. Q. 507	P. S. R	do	Superseded P. Q. C. A. 305R.

[2] Enforced by division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.

B. E. P. Q. 404, Revised, Supplement 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

FEBRUARY 16, 1940.

[Amendment of the Order No. F. 320/35–A of July 20, 1936, by Notification of Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 50–33/39–A dated December 7, 1939, and effective February 15, 1940]

CERTIFICATION OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

8B. Unmanufactured tobacco, either raw or cured, shall not be imported into British India, unless, in addition to the general certificate required under Rule 5 it is accompanied by an official certificate, that it is free from *Ephestia elutella* or that the pest does not exist in the country of origin.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

FEBRUARY 6, 1940.

This revision of the digest of plant-quarantine import restrictions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain was rendered necessary by the promulgation of the Importation of Plants Order of 1939, dated May 16, 1939, and effective June 1, 1939. This order consolidates and amends the hitherto existing regulations and revokes those which it superseded. The regulations of the Channel Islands remain unchanged.

This circular was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of foreign service information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the importation of plants order of 1939, of England and the corresponding orders of Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands.

The information herein contained is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, ENGLAND AND WALES

Basic Legislation

[The Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1927]

Summary

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Coniferous trees:[5] Importation prohibited from all foreign sources of living plants of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, to prevent the introduction of diseases and pests likely to prove injurious to forestry undertakings in the United Kingdom. (Importation of elm trees and conifers [prohibition] order of 1933, p. 10.)

Elm trees (*Ulmus* spp.):[5] Importation prohibited from all foreign sources to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease *Graphium ulmi* (*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schwarz) Buisman). Licenses may be issued for importation for scientific purposes only. (Importation of elm trees and conifers [prohibition] order of 1933, p. 11.)

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.):[5] Importation prohibited of potatoes grown in Canada, the United States of America, and European France, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). Transshipment is also prohibited except under license. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 3, p. 4.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Apples grown in the United States:[5] Shipments landed between July 7 and November 15 must be accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture in the form set out in the fifth schedule. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 7 (4), p. 8.)

Chrysanthemum plants:[5] The landing in England and Wales of any chrysanthemum plant is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by an inspector. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 4 (2), p. 5.)

Plants, living, or parts thereof (except seeds) for planting,[5] except those whose importation is prohibited: Phytosanitary certificate in duplicate in form prescribed in Second Schedule (p. 9), issued by competent authority of the country of origin. For shipments from the United States the certificate must be issued by an official duly authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture. The certificate must also include a statement that the consignment does not include any plant of sugar beet or mangold, of *Ulmus*, or of conifers of the prohibited genera of the order Pinaceae, or any chrysanthemum plant. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 5, pars. 1 and 2, pp. 5 and 6.)

Sugar beets and mangolds (*Beta vulgaris* L.) living plants:[5] Importation from all foreign sources prohibited, except under license issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, to prevent the introduction of virus diseases. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 4 (1), p. 5.)

Vegetables[5] (not including cucumbers or mushrooms for which no certificate is required) grown in any other country than Belgium, European France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands or Switzerland: A certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin, during the period April 21 to September 30. (Importation of plants order of 1939, art. 6 (3), p. 7.)

Specific restrictions are applied to the importation of cider apples, cherries, living plants and parts thereof, potatoes, and other vegetables grown in France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and various other European countries.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds: The first schedule excepts seeds from the provisions of article 5 (1) of the importation of plants order of 1939. (See p. 5.)

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[5] Indicates products of the United States.

Suggestions to Certifying Inspectors

Under date of August 1935 a joint memorandum in the following sense was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, England; the Department of Agriculture, Scotland; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland:

CHARACTER OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION DESIRED

The required phytosanitary certificate must be based on an examination made not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment and it must state that the plants (or in certain cases, a representative sample of the plants) have been thoroughly examined and "found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus, or pest destructive to horticultural crops having been discovered in them." This form of words implies that the examining officer has done everything that is reasonably possible to assure himself that the material examined is free from pests and diseases; it does not involve him in any personal guaranty that the plants are absolutely and completely free from all plant diseases and pests—a guaranty which could seldom conscientiously be given.

REINSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

All shipments of plant material are subject to reinspection on arrival at a port of Great Britain and the action taken will depend on the findings. The action taken on imported plants found to be infected by some disease or pest is based upon a recognition of the difference in degree of importance to be attributed to diseases and pests that have already become established in Great Britain and those that have not. The action taken in the case of a pest or disease new to Great Britain will be drastic, regardless of the extent of infestation. For example, the action taken with respect to infections of common scab, *Actinomyces scabies*, on potatoes, or of the oystershell scale, *Lepidosaphes ulmi* (L.), on apples or other fruit stocks, would depend on the degree of infection or infestation. On the other hand, the finding of plant material infested with San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), which does not occur in the United Kingdom, or the discovery of even a single potato infected with wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, a disease from which wide areas of Great Britain are still free, would result in the exportation or destruction of the shipment concerned. Plant quarantine inspectors, therefore, are requested not to certify for export to Great Britain plant products infested or infected by injurious pests or diseases not known to occur there, and, in instances where inspection cannot be depended on to determine freedom from plant pests, plant products which, on account of their origin, are likely to be infested or infected therewith.

FREEDOM FROM SOIL

Although no regulation specifically prohibits the importation of soil, the certification that plants have been "thoroughly examined" implies that the roots, as well as other parts of plants, have been inspected, consequently, that adhering soil (if any) has been reduced to a minimum. In other words, plants should be practically free from soil and should be packed in such a manner as to facilitate inspection and to prevent spoilage or injury in transit.

Regulations Governing the Importation of Plants and Plant Products Into England and Wales

[The importation of plants order of May 16, 1939]

DEFINITIONS

Article 1. In this order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Plant" includes tree and shrub, and the fruit, seeds, tubers, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

"Raw vegetables" includes raw onions, raw tomatoes, raw eggplants, and raw salads, but does not include mushrooms or cucumbers.

"Unhealthy" means affected with any insect, fungus, bacteria, or other vegetable or animal organisms or any agent causative of a transmissible crop disease.

Art. 2. Refers to products grown in the United Kingdom.

PROHIBITION AGAINST LANDING AND RESTRICTION ON THE TRANSSHIPMENT OF POTATOES FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

ART. 3. (1) The landing in England or Wales of any potatoes grown in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, and European France, is prohibited.

(2) The transshipment in England or Wales of any of the potatoes specified in subsection (1) of this article is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by an inspector.

(3) In this article "potatoes" includes potato haulms, leaves, and stalks.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF PLANTS OF SUGAR BEET, MANGOLD, AND CHRYSANTHEMUM

ART. 4. (1) For the prevention of the introduction of virus diseases of sugar beet and mangold, the landing in England or Wales of any plant of sugar beet or mangold of the species *Beta vulgaris* L. (except the seeds thereof) is hereby prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or by an inspector.

(2) For the prevention of the introduction of the chrysanthemum midge (*Diarthronomyia hypogaea* F. Loew.), the landing in England or Wales of any chrysanthemum plant (except the seeds thereof) is hereby prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister or by an inspector.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE LANDING OF CERTAIN PLANTS AND POTATOES

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 5 (1) The landing in England and Wales of any of the plants mentioned in the first schedule to this order, and of potatoes, is hereby prohibited, unless each consignment is accompanied by two copies of a certificate of a duly authorized official of the phytopathological service of the country in which the plants or potatoes were grown, in the form prescribed in the second schedule to this order. The inspection referred to in the certificate shall be carried out not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment. The original of the certificate shall be forwarded by mail by the exporter to the horticulture branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10 Whitehall Place, London, S. W. 1. before the plants or potatoes are shipped. Except in the case of consignments imported by mail, a copy of the prescribed certificate shall be delivered to an officer of customs and excise at the same time as, and together with, the entry relating to the consignment. In the case of consignments imported by mail, a copy of the prescribed certificate shall be affixed to each package. (See also art. 3 of the importation of elm trees and conifers [Prohibition] order of 1933, p. 7.)

FEDERAL CERTIFICATE REQUIRED[6]

ART. 5. (2) In the case of any of the plants mentioned in the first schedule to this order and grown in the United States of America the certificate required by paragraph (1) of this article shall be the certificate of an official duly authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture.

SPECIAL NOTATION REQUIRED ON CERTIFICATE

ART. 5. (3) The certificate prescribed in this article shall, except in the case of a consignment consisting wholly of potatoes, include a statement to the effect that the consignment does not contain any plants of sugar beet or mangold or any chrysanthemum plant, or any plant of the genus *Ulmus* or of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, except the seeds thereof.

ART. 5. (4) Pertains to certification of plants from European France.

ART. 5. (5) Relates to certification of plants and potatoes from Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

[6] Hitherto both State and Federal certificates have been acceptable, but article 5 (2), now in effect, prescribes a Federal certificate for plant material from the United States.

CERTIFICATION OF ABSENCE OF ELMS

ART. 5. (6) The reference in article 3 of the importation of elm trees and conifers (prohibition) order of 1933 to the certificates prescribed in article 4 of the importation of plants order of 1933, shall be read and have effect as a reference to the certificate prescribed in paragraph (1) of this article.

ART. 5. (7) Paragraphs (4) and (5) of this article shall not apply to flower bulbs, corms, tubers, or rhizomes.

ART. 5. (8) Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to permit—

(*a*) The landing or transshipment in England or Wales of any potatoes of which the landing or transshipment is prohibited or restricted under article 3 hereof;

(*b*) The landing in England or Wales of any plant of sugar beet or mangold of the species *Beta vulgaris* L. or of any chrysanthemum plant of which the landing is prohibited or restricted under article 4 hereof.

ART. 6. (1) Refers to raw vegetables grown in European France or Switzerland.

ART. 6. (2) Refers to raw vegetables grown in Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, or the Netherlands.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN REQUIRED FOR RAW VEGETABLES

ART. 6. (3) The landing in England or Wales between April 21 and September 30 in any year of any raw vegetables grown in any country other than Belgium, European France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, or Switzerland is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority in the country of origin stating the country and place where the raw vegetables were grown.

ART. 6. (4) The certificate prescribed in this article shall be delivered to the proper officer of customs and excise at the same time as, and together with, the entry relating to the consignment.

ART. 6. (5) Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to permit the landing or transshipment in England or Wales of any potatoes of which the landing or transshipment is prohibited or restricted under article 3 hereof.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE LANDING IN ENGLAND OR WALES OF CERTAIN RAW APPLES

ART. 7. (1) Relates to cider apples from European France or Switzerland.

ART. 7. (2) Relates to cider apples from Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, or the Netherlands.

ART. 7. (3) Relates to cider apples from European countries other than Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

APPLES FROM UNITED STATES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A GRADE CERTIFICATE

ART. 7. (4) The landing in England or Wales between July 7 and November 15 of any year of any raw apples grown in the United States of America is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture in the form set out in the fifth schedule to this order.

ART. 7. (5) The certificates prescribed in this article shall be delivered to the proper officer of customs and excise at the same time as, and together with, the entry relating to the consignment.

ARTS. 8, 9, and 10 relate to the disposal of plants and plant products landed in England and Wales in contravention of this order, and other administrative details.

SPECIAL IMPORT LICENSES

ART. 11. Notwithstanding any provisions of this order, any plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables may be landed in England and Wales under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the minister or by an inspector.

ART. 12. Service of notices.

ART. 13. Information to be given as to plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables landed in England or Wales.

ART. 14. Penalties.

ART. 15. Revocation of previous orders.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDER

ART. 16. This order shall come into operation June 1, 1939.

SHORT TITLE OF ORDER

ART. 17. This order may be cited as the importation of plants order of 1939.

FIRST SCHEDULE

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting.

SECOND SCHEDULE

PRESCRIBED CERTIFICATE FORMS

This is to certify that the living plants/a representative sample of the living plants[7] included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below, were/was thoroughly examined on the (date), by (name of inspector), a duly authorized official of the (name of organization), and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus, or pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops having been found in them.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT FOR ALL SHIPMENTS EXCEPT POTATOES

It is further certified that the consignment does not contain any plant of the genus *Ulmus*, or of the following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*, nor any plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.), nor any chrysanthemum plant.

ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR POTATOES

It is further certified that no case of the disease known as wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has occurred at any time on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in the consignment were grown nor within 2 kilometers thereof.

Signature_____
Official title_____
Date _____

Number and description of packages.
Distinguishing marks.
Description of living plants or parts thereof.
Stated to be grown at.
Exported by.
Name and address of consignee.
Name of vessel.
Date of shipment.
Port of landing in England or Wales.

THIRD SCHEDULE

FORM A

This form applies only to shipments from Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

FORM B

Certificate Required under License

In accordance with the authorization contained in the general license number of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of England and Wales, this is to certify that the plants included in the package or consignment described below have been examined and have been found to be of the following species

[7] Strike out words not applicable.

or kind: _____, and that the conditions prescribed in the above general license have been complied with.

Signature_____
Official title_____
Date _____

Followed by description of shipment.

Fourth Schedule

This form applies to certain shipments of vegetables from France.

Fifth Schedule

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR APPLES FROM UNITED STATES

This is to certify that the raw apples included in the package or consignment described below are of one of the following grades as recognized by the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America.

"U. S. Fancy" "Extra Fancy"
"U. S. No. 1" "Fancy"

Signature_____
Official title_____
Date _____

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Number and nature of packages.
Distinguishing marks.
Variety of apples.
Name and address of consignee.
Name of vessel.
Date of shipment.
Port of shipment.

Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers Prohibited

[The Importation of Elm Trees and Conifers (Prohibition) Order, Oct. 24, 1933]

Article 1. This order shall come into operation December 1, 1933.

Art. 2. (1) For the prevention of the introduction of diseases and pests injurious to elm trees and forest trees, the landing in England and Wales from any other country than Scotland, Northern Ireland, Ireland (Eire), the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands of any living plant of any of the genera mentioned in the schedule to this order is hereby prohibited.

(2) In this article "plant" includes tree and shrub, and the roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

Art. 3. The certificates prescribed in article 5 (1) of the importation of plants order of 1939 shall, except in the case of a consignment consisting wholly of potatoes, include a statement to the effect that the consignment does not contain any plant of any of the genera mentioned below.

All species of the genus *Ulmus*.

The following genera of the order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, SCOTLAND

Since the regulations under the importation of plants (Scotland) order of May 24, 1939, etc., are essentially identical with those under the importation of plants order of May 16, 1939, and other orders of England, it is unnecessary even to recapitulate them.

In the case of shipments of plant material intended for export to Scotland, the original certificate should be mailed to the Department of Agriculture, York Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, Scotland.

Note.—See suggestions to certifying inspectors, pages 3 and 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NORTHERN IRELAND

Since the regulations under the importation of plants (Northern Ireland) order of 1939, etc., are essentially identical with those under the importation of plants

order of May 16, 1939, and with orders of England, it is not necessary even to make a recapitulation of them.

In the case of shipments of plant material intended for export to Northern Ireland, the original certificates should be mailed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Stormont, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

NOTE.—See suggestions to certifying inspectors, pages 3 and 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, THE STATES OF JERSEY (CHANNEL ISLANDS)

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1927, of Great Britain]

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes, *Solanum tuberosum* L.: Importation of varieties susceptible to attack by the wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., from any source is prohibited. (Act No. 34 of April 28, 1930, p. 17.)

Potatoes: Importation prohibited from Great Britain and Ireland of tubers grown in any district in which wart disease is known to exist. (Act No. 31 of April 28, 1930, p. 16.)

All products of the soil: Importation from the mainland of France prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say. (Act No. 38 of August 7, 1931.)

Peat of any kind, moss litter, and leaf mold from all sources, except the product called "bacterized peat" from England and Scotland under certification as to its character. (Act of April 6, 1935, p. 17.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

The plant material listed in the first schedule of the act of April 5, 1933, may be imported only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in the form prescribed in the third schedule. (See p. 16.)

Raw apples from the United States may be imported between July 7 and November 15 of each year only when accompanied by a grade certificate in the same form as prescribed by England and Wales. (See p. 17.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds and herbaceous or succulent-stemmed plants: Importation not restricted by the act of April 5, 1933, except that the entry of seeds and plants from France is prohibited by the act of August 7, 1931.

[General regulations under the Act of the Committee of Agriculture of April 28, 1930, as amended by that of April 5, 1933]

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

ARTICLE 1. The landing in the island of Jersey of any of the plants mentioned in the first schedule to this act from any country other than Great Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the other Channel Islands, is prohibited except in accordance with the following provisions:

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

(*a*) The plants may be landed in the port of St. Helier only.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(*b*) Each consignment must be accompanied by two copies of a certificate issued by a duly authorized official in the country whence the plants are exported, in the form prescribed in the third schedule of the act. One copy must be produced to the harbor master and the other copy must be forwarded by the importer to the consignee. In the case of mail shipments a copy of the certificate need not be produced to the harbor master, but a copy must be affixed to each package. The original of the certificate must be mailed to the Committee of Agriculture by the exporter before the plants are shipped.

INSPECTION MAY BE REQUIRED

(*c*) The Committee reserves the right to cause any package or parcel containing plants imported or believed to have been imported into the island to be opened and examined whether or not the provisions of this act have been complied with.

INSPECTION REQUIRED IN THE ABSENCE OF CERTIFICATES

(*d*) In the case of importations of plants from a country in which there is no official duly authorized to issue the certificate mentioned above, and of consignments which are not accompanied by the copy certificate required by this act, and in the case of plants sent by mail to which such copies are not attached, the plants shall be retained by the harbor master until such time as the Committee of Agriculture shall have caused them to be examined.

PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES EXEMPT

ART. 2. The provisions of this act do not apply to plants the landing of which is authorized by a general or special license issued by the Committee or to consignments of plants to the Committee for experimental or scientific purposes.

SCHEDULE I

RESTRICTED PLANT MATERIAL

(*a*) All living plants with a persistent woody stem above ground, and parts of the same except seeds, when for use in propagation, such as fruit trees, stocks and stools, forest trees, and ornamental shrubs, and grafts, layers, and cuttings thereof.

(*b*) All potatoes; and all tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, and hop stocks for planting.

(*c*) Seeds of onions and leeks for sowing.

(*d*) All unrooted cuttings and rooted plants of chrysanthemums.

SCHEDULE II

PLANT PARASITES

Fungi:

Black-knot of plum and cherry, *Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc.
Fire blight of apple and pear, *Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.
Chestnut blight or canker, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.
Wart disease of potatoes, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.
Smut of onion and leek, *Urocystis cepulae* C. C. Frost.
Downy mildew of hops, *Peronoplasmopara humuli*, Miy. and Taka.

Insects:

Grape phylloxera, *Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae* (Planch.) Fitch.
An American apple capsid, *Heterocordylus malinus* Reut.
Apple redbug, *Lygidea mendax* Reut.
Pear tingid, *Stephanitis pyri* Fab.
Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.
Plum curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Hbst.).
Potato tuber worm, (*Phthorimaca*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* (Zell.).
Eastern tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma americana* (F.).
Forest tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma disstria* Hbn.
Oriental fruit moth, (*Cydia*) *Grapholitha molesta* (Busck).
San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.
White peach scale, (*Diaspis*) *Aulacaspis pentagona* (Targ.).
Apple fruitfly, *Rhagoletis pomonella* (Walsh).
European cherry fruitfly, *Rhagoletis cerasi* L.
Cherry fruitfly, *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Loew).
Black cherry fruitfly, *Rhagoletis fausta* O.-S.
Currant fruitfly, *Epochra canadensis* Loew.
Chrysanthemum gall midge, *Diarthronomyia hypogaea* Loew.

SCHEDULE III

PRESCRIBED INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the plants included in the package or consignment described below were thoroughly inspected by----------, a duly author-

ized official of_____, on (date)_____, and were found or believed by him to be healthy and free from any of the plant diseases or pests named in the second schedule to the act of the Committee of Agriculture of the States of Jersey of April 28, 1930.

It is understood that all cuttings and rooted plants of chrysanthemums imported from abroad must be accompanied by the certificate prescribed in this Schedule.

ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR POTATOES

Further, it is hereby certified that no case of the disease known as wart disease or black scab of potatoes (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has occurred on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in this consignment were grown, nor within 500 yards (about ½ kilometer) thereof.

Signature_____
Official title_____

Description of Shipment

Number and kind of packages.
Marks.
Description of plants.
Grown at.
Name and address of exporter.
Name and address of consignee.
Name of vessel.
Date of shipment.
Port of shipment.
Port of landing.
Approximate date of landing.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

Potatoes from all sources except Great Britain and Ireland: The act of the Committee of Agriculture, No. 34, of April 28, 1930, prohibits the importation of potatoes susceptible to the wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, from whatever source. This is based upon the official list of varieties of potatoes, with their synonyms, immune from and susceptible to wart disease, published under the authority of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, in England.

GRADING REQUIRED OF APPLES FROM THE UNITED STATES

As applying to the Channel Islands, the act of the Committee of Agriculture, No. 35, of July 24, 1930, places the same restrictions upon the importation of apples from the United States as are imposed by the "Importation of raw apples order of June 21, 1930, of England and Wales" (see pp. 8 and 10).

IMPORTATION OF PEAT PROHIBITED

The act of the Committee of Agriculture of April 6, 1935, prohibits the importation of peat of any kind, moss litter, and leaf mold from all sources, except the product called "bacterized peat" from England and Scotland, under certification as to its character.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1927, of Great Britain]

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Importation from United States, Canada, European France, and European Belgium prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Ordinance No. IX, February 15, 1936, art. 3, p. 20.)

Agricultural and horticultural products of the soil (including seeds and plants, fruits, and vegetables): Importation directly or indirectly from Belgium and France prohibited, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say). (Ordinance No. XXIV, August 31, 1931, as supplemented by Ordinance No. III, January 20, 1936.)

Plants of sugar beet and mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.): Importation prohibited from any country except Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Isle of Man, Island of Jersey, Island of Alderney, or any other of the Islands, to prevent the introduction of virus diseases of those plants. (Ordinance No. IX, February 15, 1936, art. 4, p. 21.)

Cider apples grown in European France or European Belgium: Importation into Guernsey prohibited. (Ordinance IX, art. 7 (2).)

Grapevines (*Vitis* spp.): Importation prohibited of grapevines and stocks, cuttings, and scions thereof: *Provided*, that any person desiring to introduce a new variety of grape into Guernsey may apply to the Royal Court for a permit. The court may authorize importation under prescribed conditions. Precaution against the phylloxera of grapevines. (Ordinance of September 30, 1935, p. 21.)

Gooseberry (*Ribes* spp.): Importation of gooseberry bushes and cuttings prohibited in any manner or by any route, to prevent the introduction of gooseberry mildew (*Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* (Schw.) Berk & Curt.). (Ordinance No. XIV, October 5, 1931.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

All living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting, except those which are prohibited, as indicated above: Phytosanitary certificate required in prescribed form issued by competent authority of country of origin. (See the First and Second Schedules.) (Ordinance No. IX, 1936, art. 5, p. 21.)

Vegetables not grown in European France or European Belgium: Landing prohibited unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin, indicating country and place where the produce was grown. (Ordinance IX, February 15, 1936, art. 6 (2).)

Gooseberry (*Ribes* spp.): Lawful for the Administrative Council of the States of Guernsey to permit the importation of gooseberry bushes and cuttings from the United Kingdom if accompanied by a certificate of origin declaring that gooseberry mildew (*Sphaerotheca mors-uvae* (Schw.) Berk & Curt.) does not exist in the place where they were grown. (Ordinance No. XIV, October 5, 1931.)

Apples from the United States: When accompanied by prescribed grade certificate. (See p. 22.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds from all sources, except from France and Belgium: (Ordinance IX, art. 5 (1), and the First Schedule. See pp. 21 and 22.)

General Regulations

[Ordinance IX, February 15, 1936, of the Royal Court of Guernsey]

DEFINITIONS

Article 1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Board" means the Board of Administration of the States of Island of Guernsey.

"Islands" means the islands of Guernsey, Sark, Herm, and Jethou.

"Plant" in the case of sugar beet and mangold includes living plants and parts thereof except seeds, and in all other cases includes tree and shrub, and the fruit, seeds, tubers, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of a plant.

"Raw vegetables" includes raw onions, raw tomatoes, raw eggplants, and raw salads.

"Unhealthy" means affected with any insect, fungus, or other pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops.

APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS

Art. 2. Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to prohibit or restrict the landing or transshipment in the islands or any of them of any plant or

produce (other than potatoes) grown in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, the island of Jersey, or the island of Alderney, or in any other of the islands.

POTATO RESTRICTIONS

ART. 3. (1) The landing in the islands of any potatoes grown in the undermentioned countries is prohibited:

The United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, European France, and European Belgium.

(2) The transshipment in the islands or any of them of the potatoes specified in subsection (1) of this article is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Board.

(3) In this article "potatoes" includes haulms, leaves, and stalks.

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR BEET AND MANGOLD PROHIBITED

ART. 4. For the prevention of the introduction of virus diseases of sugar beet and mangolds, the landing in the islands or any of them from any country other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Isle of Man, the island of Jersey, the island of Alderney, or any other of the islands, of any living plant of sugar beet or mangold (*Beta vulgaris* L.) is hereby prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Board.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR PLANTS

ART. 5. (1) The landing in the islands or any of them of any of the plants mentioned in the first schedule to these regulations, and of potatoes (other than potatoes grown in any other of the islands) is hereby prohibited, unless such consignment is accompanied by two copies of a certificate of a duly authorized official of the Phytopathological Service of the country in which the plants or potatoes were grown, in the form prescribed in the second schedule to these regulations. The inspection referred to in the certificate shall be carried out not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment. The original of the certificate shall be mailed by the exporter to the States Supervisor, States Office, Guernsey, before the plants or potatoes are despatched. Except in the case of shipments imported by mail, a copy of the certificate shall be delivered to a Guernsey customs officer at the same time as and together with the entry relating to the shipment. In the case of shipments imported by mail, a copy of the certificate shall be affixed to each package.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF RAW VEGETABLES

ART. 6. (1) The landing in the islands of any raw vegetables grown in European France or European Belgium is prohibited,

(2) The landing in the islands of any raw vegetables not grown in European France or European Belgium is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority in the country of origin, indicating the country and place where the produce was grown. The certificates prescribed in this article shall be delivered to a Guernsey customs officer at the same time and together with the entry relating to the consignments.

(3) Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to permit the landing or transshipment in the islands of any potatoes of which the landing or transshipment is prohibited or restricted under article 3.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF RAW APPLES

ART. 7. (1) The landing in the islands or any of them of any cider apples grown in any European country other than France or Belgium is hereby prohibited unless accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin, indicating the country and the place where the apples were grown.

(2) The landing in the islands or any of them of any cider apples grown in European France or European Belgium is hereby prohibited.

(3) The landing in the islands or any of them between July 7 and November 15 in any year of any raw apples grown in the United States of America is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the prescribed form. (See pp. 8 and 10 of this circular.)

(4) The certificates prescribed in this article shall be delivered to a Guernsey customs officer at the same time and together with the entry relating to the consignment.

ART. 8. Prescribes the procedure in the event that plants and plant products are landed in the islands in contravention of these regulations.

ART. 9. Defines the powers of an inspector, and the remaining regulations do not concern the exporter.

FIRST SCHEDULE

All plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting.

SECOND SCHEDULE

This is to certify that the living plants/a representative sample of the living plants[6] included in the consignment of which particulars are given below were/was[6] thoroughly examined on (date) by (name of inspector), a duly authorized official of the (name of the plant protection organization), and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus, or pest destructive to horticultural crops having been found in them.

The following additional certificate must be furnished for all potatoes:

It is further certified that no case of the disease known as "wart disease" or "black scab" of potatoes (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has occurred at any time on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in the consignment were grown nor within 2 kilometers thereof.

The following additional certificate must be furnished in the case of every consignment not consisting wholly of potatoes:

It is further certified that the consignment does not contain any plant of sugar beet or mangold.

Signature_____
Official title_____
Date_____

Number and description of packages.
Distinguishing marks.
Description of living plants or parts thereof.
Stated to be grown at.
Name and address of exporter.
Name and address of consignee.

IMPORTATION OF GRAPEVINES PROHIBITED

[Ordinance of September 30, 1895, relating to the grapevine phylloxera]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of grapevines, stocks, cuttings, or scions thereof into Guernsey is prohibited under penalty of their confiscation and immediate destruction and a fine imposed upon importer, consignee, or possessor of such plants.

PROVISIONS FOR INTRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES

ART. 2. However, any person desiring to introduce a new variety of grape into Guernsey may apply to the Royal Court for a permit. That Court may authorize the importation of scions of the new variety, in the quantity determined by the Court, in hermetically closed boxes consigned to a person designated by the Court for inspection and cleaning at the expense of the importer, before delivery to the latter. Diseased scions will be destroyed.

[6] Omit what is not applicable.

B. E. P. Q. 471, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

FEBRUARY 23, 1940.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

By proclamation No. 155 the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa has amended the Schedule of Proclamation No. 286 of 1936 by the insertion of the following paragraph:

"(*c*) A certificate from the Department of Agriculture of the declared country of origin, or a certificate from some official institution in that country which the Minister has agreed to recognize, stating that the crop from which the potatoes were derived was officially inspected in the field and that the degree of freedom from virus diseases was sufficiently high to ensure the suitability of the progeny for seed purposes, and stating further that the said crop was not grown in the vicinity of any unhealthy potato crops or other plants infected with potato virus diseases."

Effective February 1, 1940.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
C. Martinez	San Ysidro, Calif.	2 avocados	$1.00
Mrs. V. M. Schott	do	3 cactus plants	1.00
Mrs. A. Crist	Brownsville, Tex	300 chrysanthemus and 2 floral wreaths.	5.00
David Gomez	do	29 guavas	1.00
Maria Najar	do	3 oranges and 1 pear	1.00
Samuel Garcia	do	1 orange	1.00
Luis Villagran	do	1 mamey	1.00
Juan Saucedа	do	1 plant	1.00
Maria E. Najar	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Roy Lucas	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Carolina Cruz	Eagle Pass, Tex	4 guavas and 4 cherimoyas	1.00
Bartolo Espinosa	do	2 oranges	1.00
Damas Gonzalez	do	1 orange	1.00
Juan Perez	do	do	1.00
Gilberto Benavides	do	2 oranges	1.00
Jose Ozuna	do	7 oranges	1.00
Clara Hernandez	do	22 plants	1.00
Ignacio Reyes	do	1 plant	1.00
Maria Luisa Gonzales	El Paso, Tex	4 bulbs	1.00
Ramon E. Navarez	do	5 avocados	1.00
R. L. Miller	do	1 plant	1.00
LeRoy Nigra	do	11 avocados	1.00
Marcial Sanchez	do	4 plants and 2 sapotes	.70
Thomas Martinez	Hidalgo, Tex	2 apples	1.00
Mariano Yanez	do	do	1.00
Luciano Garza	do	3 avocados	1.00
Simona Sandijo	do	1 avocado	1.00
Florentino Laredo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Julio Reyna	do	1 mango	1.00
Esteban Ramirez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
A. Martinez	do	do	1.00
Rafael Torres	Laredo, Tex	4 jobo plums, 2 haw apples, 3 guavas, 3 sweet limes, 1 orange, 2 tangerines, ¼ lb. green orange leaves.	5.00
Dolores Reyna	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Ricarda Llanas	do	2 plants	1.00
Dolores Montenegro	do	5 cactus plants	1.00
O. Llamas	do	4 plants	1.00
Mrs. Antonio Volpe	do	2 cherimoyas	1.00
John Martinez	do	5 stalks sugarcane	1.00
L. Gonzalez	do	4 joints sugarcane and 5 plants	1.00
Rene Trevino	do	8 stalks sugarcane	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
	Laredo, Tex.		
Mrs. James Russo	do	1 guava	1.00
Catherine Carr	do	1 apple	1.00
Donald Gabbert	do	12 grapefruit	1.00
Mrs. S. Rios	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Taylor E. Newman	do	2 tangerines	1.00
Miss Clotilde Newman	do	do	1.00
Jose Nieto	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Romana Flores	do	2 oranges	1.00
Francisco Guiterrez	do	3 oranges	1.00
Jacob Bergstrom	do	2 oranges	1.00
John Zuckerman	do	1 orange	1.00
Abe Lon Miguel	do	3 avocados	1.00
Salvador Capetillo	do	4 oranges, 10 plants, 3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Edw. Lassater	do	4 avocados	1.00
Eloy Martinez	do	5 oranges	1.00
D. Eberson	do	1 orange and 2 apples	1.00
Mrs. W. C. Nicholas	do	7 plants, ½ lb. tree seed, and ¼ lb. seed cotton.	1.00
Guadalupe Rios	do	11 plants	1.00
R. Caballero	do	1 plant	1.00
N. N. Cooper	do	3 apples and 5 oranges	1.00
Caterina Gallegos	do	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. Maria Esguivel	do	18 plants	1.00
Mrs. D. A. Munoz	do	1 mango seed and 1 orange	1.00
Marie Rodemaker	do	2 oranges	1.00
Miss Rora Idar	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Maria Valdez	do	6 plants	1.00
M. F. Vda de Zutuche	do	2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Rosa S. Romero	do	1 orange and 2 plants	1.00

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